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A wrong impression seems to prevail among certain of the subscribers to The Journal, namely, that the recent reduction in the subscription price of the paper was only temporary, and that a return to former rates would take effect when the campaign closes. This is an error. The present published price of the paper will be permanently maintained and its high standard will in no way be impaired. Send in your subscriptions to us at the published rates or have the paper delivered to you by our agent in your

The sky is radiant with the promise of victory, but press the fighting all the same.

Considering the depth of infamy which the Bryan campaign has sunk it is fortunate the end is near.

Bryanism is in desperate straits when, to help it, an organ feels called upon to blacken the reputation of every army of-

Still there are wavering voters who can

be brought into the Republican voting ranks by the judicious efforts of Repub-No respectable Democratic politician in

New York has ever made an open alliance with Tammany. Mr. Bryan not only does it but glories in it.

The Sentinel cannot present so infamous a roorback as it did yesterday, when it made the army officers in Luzon the purveyors of a nameless vice.

Perhaps not every supporter of Mr. Bryan believes in Goebelism, Altgeldism and Crokerism, but every follower of Goebel, Altgeld and Croker is a Bryanite.

"Boss" Croker advises the throwing of and Chairman Jones suggests the use of baseball bats. These are among the first truits of Bryanism

in the Seventh district would Democratic vote to count Tue

When Mr. Cleveland alluded to "the stolen banners of Democracy" it was not necessary for him to say who was carrying them. By the way, what are men called who carry stolen banners?

Being a titled Englishman, of course Sir Thomas Lipton wouldn't do such an uncentlemanly thing as to run a corner on pork, but the result of his "simple business transaction" is to put a pile of money in

A prominent business man who has heretofore voted the Democratic ticket says he shall vote for McKinley this year "because I never made a dollar in my life except during a Republican administration." A good enough reason.

Is there a sensible wage-earner in Indiana who believes Mr. Bryan's statement that Republican leaders desire to have a fort located near every large city that labor held in subjection? If not, what think of the man who assumes that workingmen are so ignorant that they will accept such an absurd story?

A nice man is Arkansas Jones, of the Bryan national committee, to talk of using get a fair count, living as he does in a State in which there has not been a fair election for years, and where about the last Republican who made a real fight for Congress was murdered by a Jones assassin when he was taking testimony to prove his right to the seat.

Nobody will be scared by Chairman Jones's talk about using baseball bats on the heads of Republican election officers. He comes from a part of the country. darkest Arkansas, where such methods are sometimes practiced and where that kind of talk is considered manly, but he will find that this section of the country has election laws and officers to enforce

The Bryan campaign has degenerated open, shameless defamation of the American army and flag. No lie is too organs to use if it tends to bring the Amer- has secured more free rural mail routes for ican army, regular and volunteer, into dis- the Ninth district than can be found in

during the civil war.

THE PROSPECT IN INDIANA.

The Journal is well aware that elections are not carried by predictions, and it would not stultify itself by making a claim that was preposterous or highly improbable on years when neither party could claim Indiana in advance with entire confidence, and when the State was so close as to justify both in a reasonable hope of carrying it. In the opinion of the Journal that is not the situation at present. There are very strong reasons for believing that in the coming election the State will go Republican by at least 12,000 to 15,000 majority and probably much more. The Republican majority is victory more likely to exceed 20,000 than it is to fall below 12,000. No intelligent correspondent from outside who has visited the State, and no Republican speaker who has canvassed it, including home speakers who know the State well, places the Republican majority this year below that of 1896, in round num-Persons sending the Journal through the mails | bers 18,000, and some of them place it much higher. There are no judges on the Demo-

cratic side as well informed or as compe tent to judge intelligently of the situation as are the Republicans who make this prediction. Some of the Democratic claims are preposterous on their face. Of this class is a statement issued by Chairman Martin, of the Democratic state committee, yesterday. The Dreadful Jones, in all his glory, was not a greater rainbow chaser than Mr. Martin. If he knows anything at YORK-Aster House and Fifth-avenue all about the political situation in the State he carefully conceals his knowledge. "I can say positively that Indiana is Democratic," he says. "The Republicans can neither beg, buy nor steal it." If Mr. Martin would recall that the Popocrats have to wipe out a Republican majority of 17,500 only two years ago he might realize the rashness of his assertion. His alleged grounds for making it emphasize its ab surdity. He says Mr. Bryan will get the vote of the railroad men and of workingwill vote with us this year;" that "we will make gains among the farmers;" that "thousands have come to us on account of years ago for McKinley:" that "most of the Gold Democrats are back in the fold," an so on. Each and every one of these claims

> succeeding presidential election. The only exception was in 1880, when Garfield carried the State by 6,600 majority two years after in the presidential year following. Democrats carried the State by 17,250 in 1874 and by 17,233 for Tilden in 1876. In 1882 they carried it by 10,684 and in 1884 for Cleveland by 6,500. In 1886 the Republicans carried th state election by 3,300 and Harrison carried it in 1888 by 2,300. Matthews carried th State by 19,500 in 1890 and Cleveland by 7,10 in 1892. The Republicans carried the State by 44,000 in 1894 and in 1896 it gave McKinley 18,100. In 1898 the Republicans carried the State by 17,500, and the logic of the situa All of the important influences that op erated in favor of the Republicans two years ago are operating now, and some reason to believe that Mr. McKinley is stronger now than he was then. He will receive a larger percentage of the soundlarger vote among the farmers, fully as unusually large percentage of first voters years ago. In no direction has the Republarge Republican majority of 1896, almost repeated in 1898. But the reverse is true. The people have even more confidence in the Republican party now than they had

THE FIGHT IN THE NINTH DIS-TRICT.

splendid victory.

four years ago and even less in the Bryan

party. These facts should encourage Indi-

fort to defeat Representative Landis in the Ninth district. So much money is being used by the Bryanites in the district that Republican committees are confident the Mormons, whose representative Mr. Landis was conspicuous in ousting, have been contributing to promote his defeat. Mr. Landis led in the fight against the seating of the polygamist, Roberts. In fact, women all over the country who sent petitions to Congress praying that the man with three wives should not be seated regarded him as their champion, while, in his speech, Mr. Landis showed up the conspiracy of the Mormon leaders to keep polygamy alive in Utah and neighboring States. The blow he struck the system on the floor of Congress has been followed by a constitutional amendment of which he is the champion. The leaders of the Mormon Church are as zealous as those of any church in extending its power. Their missionaries are in every State seeking converts. These aggressive and intelligent leaders see the importance of defeating any representative to Congress who has made himself a leader in the movement to suppress the corner-stone of the Mormon faithpolygamy. Should they be able to defeat Mr. Landis they would lose no time in giving other congressmen to understand that they cannot make war upon polygamy with impunity.

In behalf of Mr. Landis it can be said without fear of contradiction that no representative has been more faithful to the preposterous and barefaced for the Bryan general interests of his constituents. He

dirty work, as it was in copperheadism | fluence in the House which will enable him to be of greatest use to his constituents. Furthermore there is no reason why every Republican in the Ninth district should is that of a Republican. Republicans not only in the Ninth, but in every district, should vote for the Republican candidates its face. There have been elections in past | for the National House because it is of first importance to have a Republican House in order to frame a policy for the government of the Philippines. If the House should not be Republican the question will remain unsettled, and a policy looking to a disgraceful abandonment of the islands will be urged by a Democratic House. To elect Major McKinley and a Democratic House would be but half a

AN INFAMOUS SLANDER.

The slander of the Sentinel upon the character of the officers and men of the army in the Philippines is simply shameless. Scores of soldiers have returned from the islands and hundreds of letters have been received, but no intimation has been made of such a story as the letter which the Sentinel printed yesterday morning to the effect that army officers had imported Chinese women for immoral purposes and that the orgies of officers and men with these women were simply hideous. It is quite probable that some worthless soldier may have written such a letter, but his offense is nothing compared with that of the Sentinel, which assumes that it is true and extends it into two columns with glaring headlines. It is a slander upon the character of every officer in the army and upon the good name of the enlisted men. Before publishing anything of the sort the Sentinel should have made inquiry of those who have recently returned from Manila. But the Sentinel did not desire the truth; in its reckless haste to hit the President gave credence to a letter which is a shameless and cowardly slander upon the characters of all the officers and men about Manila. Lieut. Guy A. Boyle, of the Thirlignant falsehoods. Among other things he

A long time ago General Otis prohibited the landing of Chinese unless they presented consular certificates, and the greatest effort has been made to prevent the smuggling in of women for immoral purposes, have occasion to know that there is not a Chinese resort in Manila known to the provost marshal's office. No license has ever been granted for a resort. Curfew is rigid: neither soldier nor civilian is per mitted to walk the streets after 11 o'clock at night. Passes for civilians are rarely General Bell, provost marsha general, is very rigid. Officers and soldiers who are found with questionable characters are court-martialed. The talk of hundreds of half-drunken soldiers and half-dressed romen on the streets at night is simply a ridiculous lie. The fellow hints that he would have written of these things before but he feared that his letters would be tampered with by censors, which is a lie as at no time have letters sent from Manila been molested by army or postal offi-

In 1863 and 1864 the Sentinel assailed he character of Abraham Lincoln, Grant, sherman and all the officers of the army in the malignant spirit of copperheadism in Democratic ticket. Thirty-six years have not changed the controlling spirit of the Sentinel. Its slanders are as malignant

There are hundreds of voters in Indiana who have relatives in the army in the Philippines. Not content with encouraging Aguinaldo in his guerrilla warfare upor them, the Sentinel assails, under the cover of an unknown soldier, the characters of all these men in Luzon. What answer wil they make next Tuesday to those who slander their relatives and encourage their

Mr. William E. Curtis, of the Chicago State, as he did in 1896, Mr. Curtis says the State, it is true, but prominent Tammit that McKinley will carry the State by from Brooklyn and the rest of Greater New York. There is no call for McKinley had done anything to forfeit or weaken to thank for the present situation. They public confidence or if the Bryanites had | say that Mr. Bryan's speeches have done done anything to win or deserve it, there him more harm than good, one of the most might be a drift that would reduce the prominent Democratic leaders in New York saying to Mr. Curtis that if Mr. Bryan should make another trip through the State the vote would be almost unanimous for McKinley. Mr. Bryan's talk of class hatred has done him great harm, while the assaults on Governor Roosevelt and Senator ana Republicans to continue the good work | Depew are the direct results of Bryan's until election day in the confident hope of a appeal to the passions of the vicious and the ignorant. Mr. Bryan's indorsement of Croker will cost him thousands of Democratic votes outside of New York city, as i is difficult to conceive the hatred and dis-The Bryanites are making a desperate ef- trust of Croker by Democrats throughout

the interior of New York. The reports of the Interstate-commerce Commission show that the number of railroad employes in the United States in creased from 785,034 in 1895 to 928,924 in 1899an increase during three years of the Mc Kinley administration of 143,890. During same period the wages and salaries paid to different classes of railroad em ployes increased as follows:

	1895.	1900.	Increase.
Gen'l officers	\$12,234,686	\$12,964,442	\$729,756
Other officers	4,854,824	7,489,340	2,634,516
General office			2,001,010
clerks	18,820,959	21,250,005	2,429,046
Station agents	16,681,380	18,008,657	1,327,277
Other station			
men	38,460,716	42,619,013	4,158,297
Engine men	39,490,901	46,746,044	
Firemen	22,571,130	26,648,634	4,077,504
Conductors	23,708,480	27,642,397	3,933,917
Other trainm'n	36,504,135	41,261,977	4,757,842
Machinists	17,724,171	20,726,733	3,002,562
Carpenters	20,961,980	24,969,566	4,007,586
Other shopm'n	44,738,582	53,239,606	
Sec. foremen	16,735,703	17,824,351	1,088,648
Other tr'km'n.	50,513,897	61,439,929	10,926,032
Switchmen. flagmen and			
watchmen	24,254,269	27,984,774	3,730,505
Telegraph op-			0,100,000
dispatchers .	13,615,311	15,110,112	1,494,802
Employes ac-	700		
ing equipm't.		3,983,162	723,142
ployes and		The Marie	

Totals\$445,508,261 \$522,967,896 \$77,459,635 Chairman Martin, of the Democratic State committee, says the coming election the constitutional Republic as designed and grace and the flag into contempt. The any other district. Mr. Landis is just created by the fathers shall survive in fact in take off their wigs and have their heads world, and labor had won.

local organ of Bryanism is a leader in this reaching the point where he has the in- and spirit, or whether it shall be super- shaved, just the same as the other Chinaseded by a mongrel government of defined and arbitrary powers." If Mr. Martin would take a liver pill or two perhaps the world would look brighter to him. istration of President McKinley, and he will be permitted to enjoy life, liberty and happiness to the full extent of his capacity.

is hardly worth while to ask Mr. Bryan such questions as "Will you, if elected, redeem the coin obligations of the dodges the question now, but he has answered it before. At Knoxville, Tenn., on

If there is any one who believes the gold is really Mrs. Maxwell and a widow. standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it. Again, at Memphis, Tenn., on the 5th of

October, 1896, he said: I want to tell you what I told others: That if you think the gold standard is absolutely necessary to the welfare of this country, you make a great mistake if you vote for me, because, if I can help it, the gold standard won't stay in this country

for one moment. Mr. Bryan's friends praise his consis tency, and he has repeatedly said he has not changed his position on the silver question. Of course he would do away with the gold standard as soon as possible.

Two important propositions to amend the Constitution will be voted on Tuesday. They are as follows:

Amendment No. 1-The Supreme Court shall consist of not less than five nor more than eleven judges, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, and they shall hold their offices for six years if they so long behave well. Any vacancy caused by death or resignation shall be filled by the Governor, as is now provided by the Constitution; but any increase in the number of judges shall not be filled by appointment, but by election at the next general election, after any increase is ordered. Amendment No. 2-The General Assembly shall by law prescribe what qualifications shall be necessary for admission to practice law in all courts of justice.

Under each amendment are two squares; "against the amendment." Both these of the people because they are in the nature of reforms.

In his watery bathos, Wednesday night, Frank B. Burke forgot his labor record to plauding the Tagals the Democratic candifeared that Burke's tears are wasted on the Tagals. But why not vote to restore freedom to native-born Americans in North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and

A man who has the best means of knowject of investigation, makes the statement that 7 per cent, of the ballots deposited in 1896 were rejected because of the defective or illegal marking. About 635,000 votes were counted in 1896 for President. If 7 per cent. of this number were rejected that would mean 44,450. He further stated that it appeared that the greater part of this knows how to mark a ballot so that it will

Mr. Bryan is dwelling a great deal upon employ. There is not an intelligent emgard Mr. Bryan's declaration that the em-

had not been honestly, ably and faithfully high as 6 to 1. Democrats tell Mr. Curtis | tions, which were made as small as they have been higher than in previous years, is, Indiana has a model State government, and it is the result of Republican legislation and administration. For this reason all who desire to continue such gratifying conditions should vote the Republican

The speech of Colonel Winfield T. Durbin, Republican candidate for Governor, delivered at Anderson last night and printed in this issue of the Journal, is worthy the careful attention of all voters. It is a strong and convincing statement of the wisdom of Republican policies as applied in the affairs of the State and Nation. and an argument in favor of honest, businesslike methods.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is reported that Prince Herbert Bismarck has decided to publish a complete collection of the letters written by the late Prince Bismarck to his wife between the years 1847 and 1892.

Librarian Putnam has done away with the custom of allowing responsible persons to take books from the Congressional Library after making deposit to guard against accident. Mr. Putnam says there have been no abuses of the plan, but adds that he thinks it is not a safe one. William F. Steward and his wife, liv-

ing in Scranton township, north of Urbana,

Ill., have given to the Methodist Church their farm of six hundred acres, valued at \$6,000 for the purpose of founding an institution devoted to the education of colored people in the "black belt" of the South. A celebrated English physician says in the London Lancet that he has found that warts may be cured by revaccination. He revaccinated a girl of fifteen who had ninety-four warts on one hand, and seven | ble, real or imaginary issue must be held weeks after the operation the warts had in abeyance until rowdyism and anarchism. all disappeared. Many other remedies had | which is Bryanism, are crushed out for-

been tried in vain. President Patton, of Princeton, does not express any political preferences. He is a British subject. If it be asked why he does not become naturalized, the answer is that his property in Bermuda, where he was born, would be forfeited, under the will

by which he inherited it, should he relaborers 40,377,117 53,039,154 12,661,977 | nounce British citizenship. "Lots of Chinamen," says a Philadelphia wigmaker, "come to us for wigs. They want to look like Lee Toy, the mayor of Chinatown, so they wear wigs, and some pay as much as \$25 for them. Lee Toy brings a lot of them to us. But, although they Mr. Mitchell was heartly cheered when he want to look like Americans, they wen't | was introduced to the audience. He briefly sacrifice their queues. From our third story told the story of the strike in the anthra-we can look into one of the Chinese barber cite regions, which he called the greatest shops, and there see our customers come

men who don't wear wigs. It is very

funny." The late Charles Dudley Warner's "My Summer in a Garden" had been refused by two Boston publishers. When one evening the author met Henry Ward Beecher at the house of Harriet Beecher Stowe, near whom he lived in Hartford, Mrs. Stowe spoke so well of the book that Mr. Beecher asked to see it and, having read the manuscript, exerted his influence and had it published

Miss M. E. Braddon has written more than sixty novels since 1862. Previous to entering upon her literary career she appeared on the stage, having made her debut at the Brighton Theater Royal in 857. During the five months following her initial performance she impersonated fiftyeight different characters. Her stage name was Mary Leyton. Though she is now known to the public as Miss Braddon she

An Englishman in Russia says that "we may dislike Russia as we will, and perhaps we must, but there is no denying that the men and women of Russia are good lookers." The men are "tall and well built:" the "women, especially those of the upper classes, have a grace and fascination that is all their own." The writer adds: "I am tired of hearing English people say that this is all show, and that if I knew them better I should be greatly disappointed. Behind good looks and refined manners l have found the depth and sincerity of the Scotch combined with the wit and humor

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Then He Walked Off. "You believe in free speech, don't you?" "Yes; and I believe in free listening, too." Of the Ballot.

Beware of desperate steps; and please to note

you'll muse for four long years on how you vote. A Partisan Inference. "Is your baby named William or Bill?" "We call him Bill."

"Oh, then, you named him for Bryan." The Off-Color Candidate. Republican-Then you don't intend to vote

Democrat-Not much; I'm down on yellow journalism and yellow government. A Practical Woman.

for? Why don't you ever bet hams?" Political Measurement.

Jones-Do you suppose Bryan really looks for Brown-Well, I think he feels that any majority he might accidentally take in would be bigger than he expected.

WHAT THE FIGURES TELL

Substantial Economic Measures of the Republican Party.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: We must not wholly ignore, even for the emergency, the substantial economic measures of the Republican party, because the tide of indignation which the premature development of Bryanism has awakened is likely to postpone indefinitely, if not to prevent permanently, the reign of the anarchism he is planning for. The outrage at Elmira is only a premature outcropping of Braynism, just as that of Victor was, and as several intervening riots have been. I say premature, because those who are nurturing anarchism were not ready for even a preliminary exhibition such as any one of these. But let us not count too much on this indignation. A great many men who pose as good citizens will vote for Mr. Bryan, just as the like of them voted for Mr. Buchapan in 1856, when the rule-orruin purpose of slavery was as manifest as it was the day Fort Sumter was fired on. I am not of a pessimistic turn of mind, and coming events cast their shadows before only as I remember the shadows of what were coming events in the early fifties. But let us not lose sight of the substan-

tial character of the economic policy of the Republican party, taken as a whole. This cannot be developed in one administration, nor fully in one decade. We have now the forty years there have been but two temporary interruptions. Twice Mr. Cleveland was President, but for so short a time each, years interjected, that only temporary setbacks were possible. Besides, Mr. Cleveland was not the tool of the party, but infinitely better than the party, so that now hardly the most ultra Republican repudiates Bryanism more vigorously than he. Statistics are not "good readin" as a rule, but when digested they tell important economic truths. The statistics of railroads gogue might use them to influence the ignorant and the indolent, and so with the statistics of manufactures; minds broad enough to take in and digest the statistics of every social and economic of their patient investigation. even the humblest citizen must be instructed. The public has such a digest recognized and called upon for a speech, it is the best means by which the voter can of the fact that the prices of provisions interests of even the poorest man or woman of the land. In 1891 the Senate appointed a commission of its ablest men, among this result is quite remarkable. The truth | whom were such men as Sherman and Allison and Voorhees and Carlisle, to digest economic statistics from 1840 to and including 1890. They took in everything, and the result of their patient investigation was that from 1840 to 1860 the prices of foods had increased 3.4 points, while from 1860 to 1890 foods had increased 3.9 points. Wages from 1840 to 1860 had increased 12.3 points, and from 1860 to 1890, 60.7 points. Clothing in 1860 was seven-tenths of one point cheaper than in 1840, but it was 18.9 points cheaper in 1890 than in 1860. Housefurnishing goods were 11.4 points dearer in 1840 than in 1860, but they were 18.7 points cheaper in 1890 than in 1860. Wages were 87.7 points lower in 1840 than in 1860, but they were 60.7 points higher in 1890 than in 1860. The hours of labor in 1840 were 11.4; in 1860, 11; in 1890, 10. In the report a large number of items are grouped under the head of "miscellaneous," which were 47.1 points dearer in 1840 than in 1860, but which were 3.9 points cheaper in 1890 than in 1860. These figures relate only to wage earners, but every class of citizens, if such a thing as a class exists except in the brain of Bryanism, is affected by the economic measures that affect wage earners, but it is not possible to get at the figures of others. It will be noticed that the figures come down only to include 1890. The statistics for the following decade have been tabulated, and the September number of the bulletin of the Department of Labor, just out, contains even more significant revelations than the report of that Senate committee. It shows that the condition as given in 1890 remained stationary in 1891, was increased three-tenths of one point in 1892, but it fell ninety-eight-hundredths of one point in 1893, the first year of Mr. Cleveland's second administration, and continued to fall until in 1896 it had fallen 2.37 points below the prices of 1892. But it began to rise in 1897, the first year of Mr. McKinley's administration, and the figures

> Indianapolis, Nov. 1. Mitchell Tells About the Strike.

for 1900 show an advance of 3.13 upon the

highest mark of General Harrison's ad-

ministration, and 5.55 points higher than

1895, when Cleveland's policy was in full

blossom. We cannot be indifferent to these

facts, even though the paramount issue is

Bryanism, and though every other possi-

ever. These figures are not accidental nor

with what every careful observer knows

U. L. SEE.

partisan, but official, and they correspond

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.-About 1,500 peopl gathered in the rink in Brooklyn to-night in response to a call for a mass meeting under the auspices of Brooklyn Central Labor Union and Knights of Labor to listen to John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' Union, tell the story of the coal strike. Henry George, jr., pres

DIAGONALLY CROSSED THE STATE AND LEFT A TRAIL OF TAINT.

Sowed the Seeds of Discontent Wherever He Stopped on His Journey Towards Chicago.

AND DECLINED TO BE AWAKENED TO EXHIBIT HIMSELF.

Joined at Indianapolis by Thomas Taggart. Who Acted as Director of the Show During the Day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.-W. J. Bryan crossed the State of Indiana diagonally to-day and spoke at ten places. His train left Cincinnati early this morning and arrived at Indianapolis at 6:50 o'clock. Mr. Bryan was fund and purchase from the Republican asleep when the train reached the Indiana capital, and a crowd of curious people that had assembled in the station was not per- that a farmer cannot tell which party to mitted to awaken him. Mayor Thomas Taggart, of Indianapolis, national committeeman from Indiana, joined the Bryan the barbs when the wire goes up. And do party, to act as director of the day's pro- you know of anything more pitiful than to ceedings. Accompanying Mr. Taggart were E. V. Brookshire, H. D. Peck, A. Douglas, C. D. Roys, M. E. Foley, Joseph B. Cheadle, W. M. Hurt, James McCabe, Charles K. Ladd and other Democratic speakers to be left along the line to speak to the crowds that gathered to see and hear Bryan. State Chairman Martin and Secretary Hawkins were not with the

When Mr. Bryan arrived in Chicago at | are half as good as Republicans say they 4:30 o'clock this afternoon he said: "From job in a very short time." reports which have come to me and from | Discus my own observation I am satisfied that Indiana is as safely Democratic as is Missouri." He added that the general outlook was encouraging, but did not go into de-

Mr. Bryan's itinerary to-day covered a this city. The stopping points were Jamestown, Crawfordsville, Darlington, Frankfort, Delphi, Monticello, Monon, Rensselaer, Lowell and Hammond, Mr. Bryan left the private car Rambler for good on arrival here. He had occupied it for the past five weeks and had traveled 7,000 or \$.000 miles in it.

FIRST SPEECH OF THE DAY. At Jamestown, Ind., this morning Mr. Bryan spoke for ten minutes to a good crowd at the station, dealing with the general issues of the campaign. He addressed himself especially to the farmers, deciaring that none of them had any stock in the trusts, and saying that the Republican party had no policy calculated in any way to improve the condition of the agricultural community.

Mr. Bryan was received at Crawfordsville by a fair sized crowd. He there charged the Republican party with a departure from the principles of the fathers. quoted Lincoln on the Declaration of Independence and paid a tribute to that in-

strument, saying: "Let us stand by the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence. That immertal document was written by Thomas Jefferson and to its maintenance he and his compatriots pledged their lives, their fortune and sacred honor. And, yet, in a higher and broader sense it was not the work of human hands. It was rather a shining through tears cast upon the clouds. It assured the world that the waters of despotism had reached their flood and were receding. God grant that they may never

Mr. Bryan summed up in a few words (just as he has frequently done) what he characterized as the inconsistencies of the Republican party. Speaking of the influence of trusts upon communities Mr

"You yourselves have seen something of the effects of the monopoly. You have seen how in the campaign of 1896 in your own factory here the people were warned that If I was elected they would lose their employment, but if Mr. McKinly was elected they would have employment; and yet a took in the factory and closed it down and you have lost that factory today or would have lost it but for the fact that there is now a match factory there. But you have got a Diamond match trust and unless you destroy trusts that Diamond match trust will destroy your factory here and run it out of business

Every one of Mr. Bryan's statements at Crawfordsville had been refuted last Tuesday night by the Hon. C. B. Landis. and consequently his speech did not make much of an impression. Mr. Taggart was with one of his expansive smiles instead. Mr. Bryan was presented with a large of yellow chrysanthemums, the same kind that the Republicans have been wearing for several days as emblematic of the gold standard. It was announced that Judge Kent, of Cincinnati, would address the crowd after Bryan's departure, but scarcely any one stayed to hear him. There were many women in the crowd and quite a number of Republicans, but the farmers and the laboring men were conspicuous by their absence. It was remarked by several that Bryan seemed to have lost his oldtime magnetism and failed to create the enthusiasm that he did four years ago when he visited Crawfordsville.

A stop of less than five minutes was made at the small town of Darlington and Mr. Bryan contented himself with suggesting questions to be propounded to Republicans. Among those questions were inquiries as to whether people want the trusts and whether they can depend upon the Republican party to destroy them. He also wanted to ask why they need 75,000 more soldiers now than we did four years ago, also what we were going to do with the sion he told his hearers that they should make their votes represent what they want in the form of government and laws.

ALLEN'S CANDIDACY BOOMED. At Frankfort Mr. Bryan devoted a portion of his speech to the advocacy of the candidacy of Captain Allen for Congress, Mr. Allen is in command of a company of Mr. Bryan made this fact the basis of his remarks. He said in part:

"In this district you have as candidate

for Congress Captain Allen of your town. I suppose the Republicans call him a copperhead and say he is against the ad- | Discoveries of the United States Fish ministration. He is doing his duty as a soldier and is obeying the commands of the President. We ought not have a President who would command an army to go 1,000 miles away from home to destroy the right of people to govern themselves. If we win our fight the world will be notified that we intend to recognize the right of other people as we defend our own, and Captain Allen will have a chance to come some and bring back those boys whom the Republican party is willing to exchange for trade in the Philippine islands." he Indianapolis speech to call Congress in extraordinary session in case of his election, to consider the Philippine question. On that point he said: "We want to do for the Filipinos what France did for us. France helped us to gain our liberty and then left us to enjoy it after we got it. We helped the Filipinos to get their liberty: let us leave them to enjoy 't now or nearly five miles. that they have it. He also referred to the charges of pecu

ation in Cuba, and in leading up to this charge asserted that upon no nation had the divine right to govern another nation ever been bestowed. "God," he said, "never made a race so low in the scale of ntelligence and civilization that that nation was incapable of self-government, and if a Republican tells you that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government you tell him that he insults God when he says that God made the Filipinos and then left them thousands of years helpless and incapable of self-government until Mr. Hanna found been out five days.

them and threw the arms of his protecting ove around them. The Filipinos can govern themselves better than we will govern them with carpetbaggers held in place by a standing army. The Republicans and you Republicans of this State know something about it. The Republicans have tried the carpetbag theory in Cuba, and one of your citizens sent down there with a fulsome recommendation from Mr. Heath, who is connected with the national committee, has already robbed the Cubans, and if an Indianian will do that within 200 miles of the United States, what would a citizen of another State do 7,000 miles away from

AT C. B. LANDIS'S HOME. Mr. Bryan left the train at Delphi and spoke in the courthouse yard. His audience was large and was composed principally of farmers. The speech was delivered WHILE IN THIS CITY to them and was devoted principally to the trusts and a discussion of the standing army. Mr. Bryan again referred to the claim on the part of the Republicans that we are prosperous, and, as on many previous occasions, asked, "Who's we?" Replying to his own question, he said that the bankers, the army contractors and the ship owners and trust magnates might be prosperous, but that the farmers and laborers were not getting their share of the proceeds of their own toll. He said further: "Within a year Mr. Gates, of the barbed wire trust, was able to break the market, and, according to the reports at the time, make \$3,000,000 on a break. "Under a Republican administration," he

continued, "you will find the heads of syndicates are able to make in a single day more money than any farmer in Indiana made in a lifetime, and these syndicates contribute to the Republican campaign party the right to plunder all the farmers for four years more. Isn't it strange that a farmer can be deceived? Isn't it strange vote with on the trust question? Not a farmer has any stock in the barbed wire trust, and yet every farmer gets caught on see a Republican farmer dangling from a barbed wire fence and shouting 'Hurrah for

McKinley and prosperity!" In his speech at Monticello Mr. Bryan asserted that the Republicans had abandone their issue of prosperity and failed in their plan of campaign. Mr. Bryan said that they were now resorting to the same process of intimidation to which, he said, they resorted in 1896. "If an employer says that the laboring man will lose his job if he votes for me," he continued, "the laboring man can tell.his employer that if the times are a man ought to be able to get another

Mr. Bryan said: "A Republican said not long ago that nations might die whether they expanded or not, but that only expanding nations left a glorious history. It is not necessary that a Republic should die. The empire based on force will fall when a superior force arises, but a Republic resting on the Declaration of Independ number of points between Indianapolis and | and administered according to the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, need never die, will never die, can never die, and such a republic we want this to be. If you love liberty, then remember that the Filipino loves it in the Orient. If you are entitled to self-government here, remember that he is entitled to it there. But when you get off of the doctrine that all men are created equal, upon what will you stand when you demand a right to a voice in your own government?"

APPEAL TO REPUBLICANS. Mr. Bryan's speech to the large audience which greeted him at Monon was an appeal to Republicans to lay aside party prejudice and act upon the basis of patriotism. He said that while many Republicans disapproved the position of their party on many questions, they would try to silence their consciences and avoid leaving their party. The Republican leaders seemed to think that the rank and file of the party would vote for anything, just so it was in the platform, but he believed they would be disappointed in this expectation at the coming election, for the masses of the party could not fail to see that that party mokes the poor man pay more than his share of the cost of government and the rich man less than his. Hence he believed that the patience of many would soon become exhausted, and that they would express themselves in no uncertain tones. Referring to the standing army, he said it was strange that Republicans, who had in the past boasted that we do not need a large organized force, now declare, as the President of 100,000. He announced himself as favorbow of promise which the sunlight of truth | able to a citizen soldiery, and said he would have the Filipinos given immediate assurance of their independence. "If we love liberty here," said he, "let us protect lib-

Mr. Bryan ran into a Republican meetat Rensselaer. When he arrived at the eeting place there was a large crowd there to greet him, and on the outskirts of the crowd were a number of men on horseback and in Rough Rider uniform. There were also many yellow badges scattered through the crowd, and it was evident that there was a good deal of Mckinley sentiment there. Grasping the situation, Mr.

"I am sorry that it has so happened that Republican meeting, but in arranging this visit it was not possible to make it on any other day, and I am sure that here we can meet together as members of different parties and that there need be no friction between those who think as I do and those who are opposed to the opin advocate. I am sure, too, that it will not do Republicans any harm to listen to a Democratic speech, and I hope that the Democrats will return the courtesy shown by these Republicans by listening to the Republican speeches which are to be delivered, for no party has any claim upon the voter except as the party can show that serve his country, and we are willing to submit our principles and our defense to the conscience and to the judgment of the

American people. Mr. Bryan, in discussing the money question, said he had not changed his views as to silver. There was a brief stop at the town of

Lowell, which was not originally on the Mr. Bryan was listened to by a large and attentive crowd in the city of Hammond, which was the last stopping place in Indiana. In his speech at that point he gave consideration to the question of government by injunction, saying, among other

"Since the last election men have been shot down on the highway by government injunction, and the laboring man realizes that government by injunction is merely a process by which a laboring man is deprived of trial by jury when he comes into conflict with a great corporation. The meanest thief is entitled to trial by jury the blackest murderer is entitled to trial by jury, and we insist that a laboring man. who is neither thief nor murderer, is also also what we were going to do with the entitled to trial by jury. We want to apol-Filipinos when we get them. In conclulicans have not tried to do it, and not one of them in this campaign has said a word on that subject, but the Republican candidate for Vice President wrote something about four years ago. During the campaign he had occasion to express himself on this subject, and he said that the laboring men who were oposed to government by injunction were like their remote skinclad ancestors, who ate the mammoth and American soldiers in the Philippines, and the woolly rhinoceros. If you think with them, go into the sweatshops and I think you will be convinced to the contrary.'

ISLANDS MISCHARTED.

Commission in the South Seas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1 .- Discoveries of great value are reported by the United States Fish Commission ship Albafourteen-months' cruise in the South seas and in Japan and Alaskan waters. The officials of the vessel state that nearly all Mr. Bryan repeated the promise made in of the South Sea islands are mischarted anywhere from two to a dozen miles, making steering by chart extremely dangerous. A world's record for deep-sea net dragging was made about fifty miles east of the Tonga group of islands in latitude 20 degrees south. Specimens of marine life were brought up from a depth of 4,200 fathoms,

Miners Consent to Be Searched.

VICTOR, Col., Nov. 1.- The strike at the Independence mine is over. The men have agreed to strip to their underclothing, and if any are suspected of stealing ore they will be searched by some of their comrades under the eye of a watchman. Another feature of the agreement is that the min management will give preference to the members of the union whenever possible capable The 300 men affected by the strike have